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TINIAN IS BATTERED AS FURIOUS BATTLE CONTINUES TO RAGE

Enemy Planes, Fleet Pound Island—Raids on Nippon Pacific Bases Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 25.—With serious battle still continuing on Tinian Island, the anti-Axis planes, on the morning of August 23, bombed Carolinas Height on the island as enemy cruisers simultaneously bombarded the island for several hours.

Japanese Air Units shot down one large-size enemy plane that came over near Peliliu Island on August 23.

A formation of about 20 B-24 bombers made a futile attack on our positions at Yap Island on August 22. Another group of about the same number of B-24 bombers again came attacking the same island on the following day when the Japanese Forces on the spot repulsed them in a furious counter-attack.

On the morning of August 23, Wotje Island was the object of an enemy attack by about 20 small-size aircraft, which were beaten off by the Japanese Forces there without achieving any result.

Rabaul Raiders Routed
Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, August 25.—An aggregate total of about 70 enemy bomber and fighter planes attacked our position here on August 23. By a furious counter-attack, the Japanese Forces succeeded in repelling all of the raiders.

6 Enemy Downed at Babo
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, August 25.—Japanese Forces at Babo on New Guinea Island shot down or damaged six enemy planes on August 23 when about 180 anti-Axis aircraft attacked our positions there. In the ensuing combat, all the rest of the raiders were firmly repulsed.

Four enemy fighter planes attempted to attack a group of Japanese vessels cruising near Sorong on Vogelkop Peninsula, New Guinea Island, on the morning of August 23. Engaging in furious combat, the Japanese shot down three enemy fighters and routed the rest.

In the meantime, the Japanese vessels encountered a group of the enemy torpedo boats and put them to rout after inflicting damage on the enemy.

One small-size enemy plane penetrated the skies over Menado on Celebes Island on the afternoon of August 23. This was followed by an attack by 12 other large-size planes that came attacking the same locality during the morning of the next day.

A formation of about 40 enemy planes consisting of fighters and bombers carried out an abortive raid on Morty Island near Halmahera Island on Wednesday morning. In the face of our furious counter-attacks, the enemy fled in utter confusion.

On Wednesday, about 20 small-size enemy planes came over Menoekwari in the western part of New Guinea Island.

On the following day, another group of 10-odd small-size enemy planes attacked Kaimana on New Guinea Island but failed to gain any effective result.

AIM TO DOMINATE WORLD IS DENOUNCED BY DEWEY

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 24.—"Deeply disturbed" are the words used by Governor of New York Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, in denouncing the aim of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to subject the nations of the world to their coercive power, the New York correspondent of The Times, London, reported on August 17. His dispatch follows:

Dewey, today, issued a formal statement regarding the Three-Power Conference denouncing what he believes to be the objective of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. He said that he had been "deeply disturbed" by the reports indicating that at Dumbarton Oaks "it is planned to subject permanently the nations of the world, great and small, to the coercive power of the three nations who planned this conference."

His statement, it is understood, has been shown to the other Republican leaders and approved by them, though they are not named.

All Political Parties In Hungary Abolished And Property Frozen

Domei

BUDAPEST, August 24.—All political parties in Hungary regardless of their political coloring have been dissolved by a Governmental decree published in today's official gazette. This measure which comes into effect immediately provides that the property of parties no matter where it is deposited will be frozen and placed under custody by the police. Severe penalties will be enforced for any violation of this decree, the official announcement said.

PATRIOTS OPPOSING RUMANIA BETRAYAL

New Nationalist Regime Counters Moves by King Michael And Corrupt Clique

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—King Michael of Rumania, in his proclamation last night, declared that he had accepted the Soviet armistice terms and asked the Rumanian army to cease fighting.

The Rumanian Cabinet under General Ion Antonescu had resigned en bloc and was replaced by the one headed by General Constantine Sanatescu.

Simultaneously a Nationalist Rumanian Government which was formed as a counter-movement of manian patriots against the King and traitors, today, issued a proclamation to the people of the country and the army appealing to them to continue fighting "for freedom, against Bolshevism and against extermination of the Rumanian people."

Nation in Grave Peril

The appeal reads:

"Rumanians, our life, the life of our children and our country are in greatest danger. After the heroic fight, put up by the gallant Rumanian soldiers defending the soil of our country for years, King Michael as the willing tool of a small clique of traitors, has removed State leader Antonescu and is now about to commit a treachery by handing over all of us and our country to Bolshevism, King Michael has promised you peace. In reality, this so-called peace means nothing else but Rumania's occupation by the Red Army and thus, Rumania's bolshevisation as well as the extermination of the Rumanian people.

"It is an infamous trick if you are told that the British and Americans had guaranteed Rumania's independence. In reality, the British and Americans long ago promised Rumania to Stalin. Just as King Carol II with his Jewish mistress has cheated Rumania for many years and then left the country in order to live a life of luxury at your expense in the United States, King Michael has now made arrangements with the British and Americans. As the reward for his betrayal of Rumania and the Rumanian people he will be given a safe abode in some enemy country. Already, today, an airplane is held ready to transport King Michael and his clique at the right moment to a safe place abroad. The gold which he has stolen from the Rumanian people and the Rumanian state, he has sent abroad several months ago.

Refuse to Obey Ruler

"In this hour, when the Rumanian country and people by the king's treachery have been brought into direct distress, a nationalist Rumanian government has been formed by men who are determined to defend our inherited country under all circumstances.

"Rumanians! The new nationalist government appeals to you to refuse obedience to the traitor King Michael and to his corrupt clique in Bucharest. Rumanian soldiers! The nationalist government asks you not to obey any order, given by the traitor king or his accomplices in the Rumanian army, but to stand faithfully on the side of our German ally, who, together with you, has shed blood for the defense of Rumanian soil. Is there really any Rumanian who wants the blood, shed by his father and brothers during the past years, to have flowed for nothing and who now wishes to see Rumania and the Rumanian people handed over to the Soviet Union? No! A thousand times no! Every Rumanian who entertains such ideas is a traitor to everything that is sacred to our nation. Every decent Rumanian who loves this country has one slogan only: Resistance to the very last! Do not lose your head. Rumanians! If we now hold out and make a very last effort, Rumania will be saved. Long live Rumania! Signed: The National Rumanian Government.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK ACROSS SEINE RIVER IN COUNTER-ATTACKS

Americans Dislodged From Bridgehead—Fighting Continues Southeast of Paris

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—Fighting in Northern France, yesterday, was mainly concentrated in two sectors,—in the region west of the lower Seine and in the sector southeast of Paris—according to frontline reports.

In the Touques sector, strong British forces carried out attacks on both sides of Ponteveque and Lisieux and also near Orbec. South of Lisieux, the British spearheads made two breaches, but were held up by German counter-measures. Immediately east of the town, violent fighting is still raging. All enemy thrusts in the Touques sector, however, were smashed with heavy losses for the attackers.

About the same time, American formations moving from the south pushed forward on both sides of Evreux into the sector to the west of lower Seine. Enemy pressure against this southern flank of the German 7th army which is extremely strong suggests another anti-Axis attempt to trap a large German fighting group. The withdrawal movements of the German 7th army from Normandy to the lower Seine despite intense enemy efforts are continuing according to plan.

The American attacks against the southern flank of the German group yesterday were preceded by extremely heavy air bombardment. The town of Conches on the Seine was completely levelled and over the debris the American spearheads moved farther northward. Another formation east of Evreux gained some ground in the direction of the lower course of the Avre. These enemy thrusts though intense have only hit the wall erected by the German flank guards and a break-through has been made nowhere.

U.S. Forces Driven Back

American forces which had crossed the Seine and formed a second bridgehead between Mantes and Bonniere on the northern bank were driven back across the river yesterday by fierce German counter-attacks.

Meanwhile, west and southwest of Paris, the fighting remained stationary. South of the French capital American spearheads reached the Seine at Melun and Corbeil and crossed the river at several places, but were driven back with severe casualties to their original crossing bases.

Farther southeast, the bulk of the American 3rd army, it appears, is attempting extensive outflanking movements. After heavy fighting in the area of Sens, the Americans managed to cross the Yonne River and in driving their tank spearheads into the great Seine bend between Romilly and Troyes. Violent fighting is still continuing.

In Southern France, American and De Gaullist troops yesterday entered the town of Toulon where embittered street-fighting raged in the city streets. The fortress, however, is still firmly in German hands.

All enemy attempts to push through to the harbor collapsed but enemy pressure is increasing hourly with new reserves arriving steadily.

Resisting at Marseilles

German resistance at Marseilles likewise has not been broken although this commercial city is protected by no fortifictions.

The bulk of the enemy forces, meanwhile, from west of lower Rhone is approaching on the broad front extending from Arles to Avignon. Further north, the infiltration of mobile American formations supported by French partisans into the rugged terrain of the western foothills of the Provence Alps is constantly increasing.

At Brest and Lorient in Brittany, fighting activity flared up again yesterday. At Brest, the Germans took the initiative by carrying out a number of reconnaissance thrusts against American positions and captured tanks and prisoners. The Americans, on the other hand, brought up stronger tank forces against the western part of the fortress, but these have not yet been put into action.

Outside Lorient, the Americans yesterday intensified the shelling of the fortress after which several American fighting groups tried to penetrate the fringe areas, but were smashed by strong German artillery fire.

Insignificant skirmishes were reported from the St. Nazaire region.

Japan Is Winning Political War, American Writer Warns Nation

Nippon's Propaganda Toward Asiatics Powerful and Gaining Success While U.S. Still Napping, Miss Helen Mears Stresses

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 23.—Pointing to the growing restlessness among the American people as to their country's real war aims, is an article appearing in the June 1944 issue of the American Mercury by Miss Helen Mears entitled "Japan Is Winning the Political War," which is reproduced in part as follows:

"In the early phase of the war the Japanese caught us napping on the military front. However, we are still napping. Unless we wake up soon, fighting the war may prove much tougher than it need be and winning the peace may become impossible.

"The conflict in the Far East involves a great deal more than the defeat of the Japanese. It involves our relations with all the Asiatic and South Sea island peoples. The chief danger to us from Japan is not in her military power, but in her political propaganda. We could blow up the Japanese islands and obliterate every Japanese on them and still not have won the Pacific war, because a war is not won if it leads to another or serves as a prelude to a century of chaos.

"This means that we must begin to consider the Asiatic point of view. We must recognize the fact that Japan's exploits are widely accepted in Asia today as the spearhead of an Asiatic nationalist revolution. We are committed to driving the Japanese out of all the Asiatic countries and islands occupied during this war or held as imperial possessions and colonies before the war. Our armies will be fighting almost entirely in territory inhabited by Asiatic and South Sea peoples and most of it dominated, until the Japanese came by, by European states.

"We take for granted that the native people involved—Burmese, Malayans, Chinese, Indonesians, and so on—will welcome us as an army of liberation. In this assumption we ignore the fact that in China the regime of Wang Ching-wei commands a considerable army of Chinese troops and declared war on Britain and the United States. We softpedal the fact that the Indian statesman, Bose, established a "Free India" government in Burma, declared war on the Anglo-American allies, and is raising an army.

U.S. Ignorant of Asia

"It is easier to dismiss such unpleasant reminders with references to Quislings and traitors than to face the deeper implications. We have heard so much about Japanese oppression that it does not occur to us to ask whether, and to what extent, our view is shared by the Asiatic peoples. The truth is that we Americans have never had much to do with that continent, and its life is shrouded for us in romantic misinformation. In consequence we are not yet aware of the magnitude of the nationalist revolutions agitating Asia. We are blissfully ignorant of the fact that large and growing groups of Asiatics feel toward European imperialist states just about the way we feel toward the Japanese. They will profit a great deal more if we persist in interpreting Asiatic facts from the viewpoint of our own emotions and interests.

"To read our propaganda against the Japanese and to compare it with Japanese propaganda addressed to the Asiatics is a disturbing experience. On both sides the appeals and accusations are strangely similar. We embarked on a 'crusade to liberate Asia from the Japanese aggressors.' The Japanese embarked on a 'crusade to liberate Asia from white aggressors.' We charged the Japanese with claiming race superiority, and a desire to dominate the world on the strength of it. The Japanese point out that the white peoples have always regarded other races as inferior and have already spread their race domination through the world. We accuse the Japanese of lusting for power. The Japanese accuse the white races of being sated in their lust for power, owning or controlling all but a few fringes of the earth.

"The relative truth of clashing propagandas is less important than the credence they receive among peoples whose attitudes in the final analysis will be as important as our and Japan's strategy in determining the overall outcome. Since we are fighting the war against Asiatics in Asia, we can ignore the viewpoints of millions of Asiatics only at our own peril. The Japanese describe their aggressions as a 'Pan-Asia' movement to liberate 'colored colonials.' We dismiss this as hypocrisy. But we have no warrant for assuming that the 'colored colonials' feel as we do about it. We think of Tokyo's 'co-prosperity sphere' as merely funny. Unless, however, we want our American boys to face an indefinite period of jungle disease and jungle fighting, we must find out how such slogans sound in the ears of the peoples to whom they are addressed.

Attractive Ideas

"Millions of Asiatics are thoroughly convinced that southern and eastern Asiatic countries and the South Sea territories have not been independent nations. They have been owned or controlled by European powers and administered in the interests of far-off 'mother countries.' But in all these regions there are growing groups of energetic, more politically conscious individuals who command an ever larger following among the masses. To these groups, pan-Asia and 'co-prosperity' slogans make good sense. They translate such slogans into the idea that the Asiatic peoples should use their own natural resources to raise their own living standards rather than to enrich European powers, that Asiatic and South Sea peoples should be able to migrate freely within the region without hampering restrictions set up by absent rulers; they should be able to buy and sell goods without bucking tariffs set up for the protection of industries in the 'mother country.'

"Those who suppose this stirring nationalism is still too unorganized to be important should look more closely at the way the Japanese rolled up their conquests. Japanese armies are spread today from the Amur River to the boundaries of India, but they have in Asia done remarkably little actual fighting for the amount of territory they have occupied. Let us face the fact that Japanese successes have been more political than military. They made their greatest gains by a show of force accompanied by political, financial and economic moves rather than out-and-out fighting. They have been helped every step of the way, not only by the moves of Europe but by the passive or active collaboration of native groups in every region they entered.

"We tend to dismiss native collaboration with the invaders on the theory that it was caused by superior Japanese military force. We dismiss the native collaborators as puppets. But the Wang Ching-wei regime cannot be so lightly discounted. He is accepted as a patriot by millions of Chinese for the same reason that Chiang Kai-shek is, because they believe he wants an independent China. Chiang Kai-shek's government and people are on the British-American side today because they believe we, rather than the Japanese, will help free China from restrictions and interference by Western powers. Their purpose is the independence of China, and that in the long run means independence from Western countries as well as from Asiatic aggressors.

Wang and Chiang

"Nothing is gained by denying that Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek have largely the same goals—China's freedom. They differ in their ideas of how to get that freedom. Wang thinks the Western nations are a greater danger to China's integrity than Japan. He cooperated with the Japanese because he felt they would break the 'special privileges' of the

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Extra Session of Diet Will Meet for 5 Days Starting September 6

The Government, at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, decided to convene an Extraordinary Diet session for five days starting September 6, the Board of Information announced in a communique issued at 5 p.m. the same day.

NELSON'S CHINA TRIP ASSAILED BY IGUCHI AS 'IMPERIALISTIC'

Part of U.S. Plan to Extend Its Domination Over Asia, Spokesman Declares

At his foreign press conference on Friday, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, characterized the scheduled visit to Chungking of Donald Nelson, Director of the U.S. War Production Board and Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal roving ambassador, as a "mission of imperialism."

Mr. Iguchi said that the chief purpose of the visit was not so much to keep tottering Chungking standing on its feet as to build more securely the American position for the imperialistic conquest of China. The Chungking visit of Henry Wallace, United States Vice-President, this summer prepared the way for the Nelson-Hurley team, Wallace being an agricultural expert and reputedly a scholarly analyst, the Spokesman observed.

Nelson and Hurley will negotiate on the basis provided by Wallace, Mr. Iguchi remarked. He added that the fact that Nelson was an enterprising salesman with a comprehensive Sears-Roebuck background was sufficient to indicate the sinister and shrewd designs of the United States to extend its domination over Asia and other parts of the world.

WILSON QUITS WPB JOB

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Smoldering dissension within the War Production Board broke into the open today when Charles E. Wilson unexpectedly resigned as executive Vice-Chairman of the Board charging in his letter of resignation to President Roosevelt that unfair attacks had been inspired against him by the aides of his boss, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the Board, according to a Washington dispatch.

Differences between Nelson and Wilson and their adherents of the War Production Board is traced back to Nelson's plan for part reconversion of war industrial plants to civilian production. Wilson backed by military support had strongly opposed Nelson's proposals. Nelson himself is said to have been ready to walk out a few days ago.

Resignation Announced
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 24.—The White House announced today the resignation of Charles Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, who was to have assumed the post of Chairman during Chairman Donald Nelson's trip to China.

President Roosevelt today conferred with Nelson preparatory to the latter's departure for China with Major-General Patrick Hurley, former War Secretary and at the present an adviser to President Roosevelt, on an "important mission" to Chungking. Following the conference, Nelson said he expected to leave soon.

It was learned today that Nelson was considering resigning as Chairman of the War Production Board until President Roosevelt assured him that his mission in China was most important and that his reconversion policies would not change in his absence.

It is understood, however, that Nelson was surprised to learn that the assignment would require "several months" as was stated in Saturday's White House announcement because he had been under the impression that he would be gone only from three to six weeks. Nelson was disturbed at the prospect of being away from the home front so long during one of its most crucial phases. Nelson, it is reported, consulted with White House aides during the weekend, and the President's right-hand man, Harry Hopkins, called the matter to the President's attention.

Roosevelt's statement specifying that the mission was "temporary," well-informed circles said, evidently satisfied Nelson that he would be able to return to America after a few weeks.

Nelson conferred yesterday with War Secretary Henry Stimson and Secretary of State Cordell Hull in connection with his mission. His assignment, it is reported, would include a study of what China needs for rehabilitation. Edwin E. Locke, Jr., who accompanied Nelson to the Soviet Union last year, will again accompany Nelson.

Closer Contact Aimed For Government, Diet By New Cabinet Move

The regular Cabinet meeting was held at 10:15 a.m. on Friday at the Prime Minister's official residence, attended by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and other members of the Cabinet. At the meeting, Prime Minister Koiso urged that each Ministry take proper measures to let all Government officials in the country thoroughly observe the gracious Imperial Words granted the prefectural governors on Wednesday. Following this, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata explained China's currency policy. It was also decided that in order to maintain close contact between the Government and both Houses, one Parliamentary Vice-Minister and one Parliamentary Councilor will be appointed to each Ministry, and that they will be chosen from among members of the two Houses before the opening of the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session. The meeting adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

3 ADVISERS CHOSEN FOR E. ASIA AFFAIRS

New Appointments of Aoki, Yuki and Yasuoka Will Strengthen Ministry

Kazuo Aoki, former Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Toyotaro Yuki, former Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Masaatsu Yasuoka, an outstanding leader of the Oriental spiritual movement, have been appointed advisers to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, it was announced on Friday.

With the appointment of these three new advisers, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry now has four advisers, including Masatsune Ogura who holds the concurrent post of Supreme Adviser to the National Government of China at Nanking.

Since Mr. Aoki and Mr. Yuki are both acknowledged authorities on economic and financial affairs of East Asia, the advisory staff of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry is expected to be remarkably strengthened.

Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1916, Mr. Aoki immediately entered the service of the Finance Ministry and was appointed President of the Planning Board in 1937. He was made Finance Minister in General Nobuyuki Abe's Cabinet in 1939. On resigning from the Finance Portfolio in 1940, he was appointed Supreme Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government and for two years since, he devoted himself to the economic development of China.

Mr. Aoki was appointed the first Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister in General Hideki Tojo's Cabinet in September of 1942 and during his tenure of office, made devoted efforts toward the development of political and economic strength of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region. He made a tour of the Southern Regions in April last year and also visited China and Manchoukuo in August, with a view to promoting the friendly relations among Greater East Asiatic nations.

One of Big Three

Together with Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and former Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Mr. Aoki is reputed as one of the "Big Three" of the Finance Ministry and he is expected to make still greater contributions to East Asia's progress in his new post.

Mr. Yuki hails from Yamagata Prefecture and is 68 years old. Graduating also from the Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Bank of Japan in 1904 and has been active in financial circles ever since. He was appointed Finance Minister and concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister in General Senjuro Hayashi's Cabinet in February of 1937 and then assumed the presidency of the Planning Board. In the meantime, Mr. Yuki was made a member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination and was appointed Governor of the Bank of Japan succeeding Seihin Ikeda. He was nominated Cabinet Adviser in March last year and resigned his post of the Governorship of the Bank of Japan in March this year. Since May, Mr. Yuki has been a member of the advisory staff in the Foreign Office.

Mr. Yasuoka is also a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University and is 47 years old. He has made a

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¥400,000,000 LOAN NEWLY MADE TO AID CHINESE CURRENCY

Contract Signed in Tokyo by Governors of Nippon and Nanking Central Banks

With a view to contributing to the healthy development of the Central Reserve Bank of China notes, the Japanese Government has decided to extend a credit of ¥400,000,000 to the Central Reserve Bank of China in addition to the loan of ¥100,000,000 which was extended to it by the Bank of Japan in July of 1942, the Board of Information announced in a communique issued at 4 p.m. Friday.

The contract for the extending of the ¥400,000,000 credit was formally concluded between Chou Fo-hai, Governor of the Central Reserve Bank of China, and Viscount Keizo Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, at 4 p.m. the same day at the Bank of Japan.

Well-informed circles here are of the opinion that the latest measure taken by the Japanese Government for supporting Chinese economy will help strengthen the position of the Central Reserve Bank remarkably.

Ishiwata Stresses Purpose

Regarding the new loan, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata remarked as follows: "With a view to assisting the healthy development of the Central Reserve Bank of China, the Government has decided to extend a ¥400,000,000 credit to it, in addition to the ¥100,000,000 credit already offered the same Bank. The Government, even in the future, will render best possible assistance toward the same Bank for its healthy growth."

The following statement in connection with the loan was made by Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs;

"It has been the consistent policy of the Japanese Government to extend all kinds of support and cooperation to strengthen the foundation of the Central Reserve Bank of China and to ensure the healthy development of the currency issued by that bank. The decision just made by the Bank of Japan to extend a credit of ¥400,000,000 to the Central Reserve Bank of China is none other than one of the concrete expressions of that policy. In view of the urgent necessity of ensuring the maintenance and stability of the value of currency in China in order to assure the healthy development and progress of Chinese economy, it is the intention of the Japanese Government, by strengthening even more the policy hitherto followed, to extend their utmost support for the smooth execution of the Chinese currency policy."

Viscount Shibusawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, said that the Bank of Japan was determined to accord unstinted assistance to China's currency policy in accordance with the Government's established policies.

"The latest monetary measure was taken with a view to contributing to the sound progress of the currency system of the National Government of China at Nanking," stated Viscount Shibusawa.

To Meet Requirements

Viscount Shibusawa declared that inasmuch as the Central Reserve Bank of China has made a remarkable progress of late with the expansion of its currency area and also because the Sino-Japanese relations have entered a new stage since China's entry in the war, necessitating still closer cooperation in financial fields, it was decided to extend the credit to meet the requirements of the times.

The Governor of the Bank of Japan assured that the Bank was resolved to extend every possible help to China for the progress of her currency policies.

Chou Fo-hai, President of the Central Reserve Bank of China stated: "The Central Reserve Bank of China, since its foundation, has prospered day after day and its foundation has become ever solid. The area of circulation of the Reserve Bank Notes has greatly been expanded and it has become the only reliable currency in Central and South China. The Bank has now become one of the most influential central banks in Greater East Asia. And it intends to fulfill the important mision of stabilizing monetary circulation and of promoting economic developments, in close collaboration with Japan."

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR CAUSES OUTBURSTS

New York Sun Columnist Calls President's Trip to Hawaii 'Gross Impropriety'

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 24.—Roosevelt's recent visit to Hawaii has caused an outburst of various comments throughout the United States and in this connection the New York correspondent of the Sunday Times writes as follows:

"The Republican papers have given less prominence than the Democratic papers to all the aspects and details of President Roosevelt's visit to Hawaii. Nevertheless, the Republicans have been unable to conceal their mortification over what is rated as a masterly piece of political campaign strategy.

"A respected columnist in the New York Sun calls the trip a 'gross impropriety.' Yet there is no subject on which the President had to endure more bitter criticism than his alleged indifference to the war in the Pacific.

"It is true that such criticism has ceased of late in view of the splendid progress of American arms but it is not to be supposed that Roosevelt has forgotten it or derived no satisfaction from turning the tables neatly on his adversaries by giving a spectacular token of his interest in the Pacific war before opening the presidential campaign. A short and sufficient answer to those who treat the journey as a misuse of his position as Commander-in-Chief for party purposes, is that it would have been perfectly natural for him to visit Pearl Harbor even if no election was impending.

"It is stated with apparent authority that before going away, Roosevelt had made overtures to two of the most distinguished persons who claim the special right to speak for the 'common man,' namely, Wendell Willkie and Henry Wallace.

"It is perhaps cynical to believe that Willkie's views on foreign policy are of very moderate interest to the President and the true purpose of the invitation is to secure the votes of those who admire Willkie.

"As for Henry Wallace, he is already pledged to do his utmost for the Democratic ticket but assurance is reported to have been given him that an important post will be at his disposal in the Democratic administration.

"By far the most effective attack which has been made recently on the foreign policy of the United States was the excoriation of the State Department a few days ago by Sumner Welles in regard to Argentina.

"By coincidence, on the day his article appeared, the newspapers carried a report of the Inter-American Bar Association meeting in Mexico where a resolution condemning the Argentine Government for its 'anti-united nations, anti-hemispheric and anti-Democratic actions' was shelved and considerable feeling against the United States came to the surface. It has, indeed, been cynically observed that the State Department 'achieved a miracle by making Argentina popular with the other Latin-American countries.'

"Sumner Welles pleads for an immediate consultative meeting of American Foreign Ministers, including the Foreign Minister of Argentina, as this is the only constructive solution of the increasingly dangerous situation.

"'According to the highest military and naval authorities,' says Welles, 'there is no longer any danger for the Americans from Argentina and enemy activities. The real trouble is nationalism raised to fever heat by United States pressure.'"

GERMAN NAVY SINKS 4 ANTI-AXIS VESSELS

Sub-Chasers Destroy 2 Subs in Aegean Sea

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—German submarine chasers sank two enemy submarines in the Aegean Sea recently, the commander of the German forces in the Aegean Sea announced today. This brings the total of anti-Axis losses in these waters since the beginning of this year to eight submarines.

Other German submarine chaser units clashed with four Soviet torpedo-boats and a submarine on Wednesday night and sank one torpedo-boat while the remaining vessels turned off under a smoke-screen.

On the same night it was just reported that two German torpedo-boats stole into the brightly illuminated harbor of Ancona in Italy and from a 800-meter distance torpedoed an enemy torpedo-boat anchored there. Additional shots caused violent explosions and huge clouds of smoke were observed in the harbor which was apparently taken by complete surprise.

Press Comments

Friday, August 25

AMERICA'S INGENIOUS SCHEME

MAINICHI—We believe that our readers have not overlooked the article carried by the Daily News of New York, advocating that Japan and Germany should be brought to terms with "words."

If the enemy, in fighting Germany and Japan is staking all on unconditional surrender as advocated by Roosevelt, he will find both countries fighting to the very last man. Accordingly, America would have to sacrifice many "precious lives." Naturally, they prefer to follow the example of Wilson, U.S. President at the time of the previous World War, and deceiving Japan and Germany with liberal peace terms, make them cease fighting. How eventually to tie up the two countries is a question which can be taken up later. Such is the plan.

We have no intention of taking up this "ingenious scheme," but we would like to present Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's views to our readers:

"The Daily News believes that by this new maneuver a la Wilson, America can limit the loss of her soldiers. The paper completely endorses Roosevelt's views as far as the idea to enslave Germany is concerned. However, the German people know full well that the enemy's intention vis-a-vis Germany is not merely to change her political system but to push the entire German people into the abyss of destruction. This is deeply engraved on our minds. If they were hoping to overthrow Germany by military means, innumerable American soldiers would have to be sacrificed. On the other hand, they have no prospect of deceiving us with another maneuver a la Wilson. We must have the enemy know that he will not succeed by either of the two methods."

Our reply to the Daily News, were we to make one would be something similar to the foregoing German reply. That is because we, too, know full well that the enemy longs for the destruction of the Japanese race. But even today, after the armistice terms concluded by Badoglio has been exposed by Mussolini, there are fools among the Americans who believe that they can deceive Japan and Germany by such silly methods. They do not seem to ponder on the fate that may be awaiting them.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 24

In the Normandy area, our troops in the Touques sector, in the area of Lisieux and further to the south repelled all enemy attacks. An enemy fighting group which advanced from the west of Evreux to the north was checked by our panzer formations. Our battleplane squadrons supporting the ground fighting attacked the enemy with telling effect, and river crossings as well as tank and vehicle columns were smashed. Two bridges across the Seine were destroyed by bomb hits. In aerial combats 12 enemy planes were downed.

Northwest of Nantes, our troops at La Roche-Guyon threw the Americans back across the Seine and inflicted heavy losses upon them and the southern bend of the river beyond La Roche-Guyon was mopped up.

Northeast of Fontainebleau, enemy forces which had crossed the Seine were thrown back toward the river banks in counter-attack. Last night our bomber formations made effective attacks on Evreux and huge fires as well as explosions were observed.

On the southern French coast, the garrisons of Marseilles and Toulon are offering stiff resistance against far superior enemy forces. North of Durance the enemy is pushing forward toward the north in an attempt to intercept our detaching movements in the Rhone valley.

In the Franco-Italian alpine district, our troops are advancing over the mountain passes toward the west in the face of stiff resistance offered by the terrorists. The Maddalena Pass has been reoccupied by our troops after hard fighting.

Heavy V-1 fire continues on London and its outskirts.

In Italy, there were no major fighting operations with the exception of lively reconnaissance activity on both sides. In the Adriatic, our motor torpedo-boats torpedoed an enemy torpedo-boat lying on the roadsteads of Ancona.

In the Aegean Sea, a German submarine chaser sank two enemy submarines.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the enemy with motorized infantry and tank formations advanced into the area on both sides of the Pruth River.

Northeast of Warsaw, formations of the Waffen SS in hard fighting smashed numerous Soviet attacks. Between the Bug and the Narev, strong enemy attacks were checked in embittered fighting, while in the Modohn penetration area the enemy was thrown further back.

West of Lake Pleskau, renewed violent Soviet attacks were foiled and the attempt made by several Soviet rifle divisions to break through toward Dorpat was checked. Our battleplane formations destroyed 60 enemy tanks, 15 guns and more than 100 vehicles in the northern sector of the Eastern Front. In furious aerial combats, 54 enemy aircraft were downed over the same front. An additional 29 enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters and flak when Soviet planes attacked the Petsamo area and the Varanger Fjord.

Our submarine chasers sank several Soviet motor-boats in the Black Sea off Constanza.

American bombers attacked places in the area of Greater Vienna and our A.A.-defense forces downed 28 enemy bombers of which 21 were four-engined bombers. Last night Soviet bombers attacked the city of Tilsit, while some British aircraft bombed Cologne.

U.S. INCREASING AID TO CHIANG BY PLANE

Huge Transports Making About 600 Trips a Month Carrying 18,000 Tons of Arms

American transport planes are flying from India to Chungking-controlled China approximately 600 times a month carrying from 15,000 to 18,000 tons of war supplies for Chungking forces and the China-based American air force, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Canton dated August 23.

The dispatch says that the India-China air route is connected with the America-India air route which stretches from Miami, Florida, to Calcutta via the Gold Coast in Africa and Karachi, covering a distance of 11,400 miles. About 300 transport planes including Lockheed C-69's, Douglas C-46's and C-47's are engaged in the task, carrying small war appliances, medical apparatus as well as personnel.

Whereas the amount transported to India from America by this route is not large due to the great distance, astonishingly large quantities of supplies are being sent into China from India because of the short distance and because large transport planes are being used on this line.

The transport planes on the India-China air route at present include twin-engined Douglas C-46's and C-47's with a loading capacity of four and three tons respectively, and four-engined Consolidated C-86's and C-87's whose loading capacity is five and six tons respectively. These large cargo planes totaling 800 have been making between 500 to 600 trips from the six air bases in Assam Province to Kunmin, Yunnan-i, Chengtu, Chungking and other places in Chungking-controlled China recently, carrying into China from 15,000 to 18,000 tons of munitions.

100,000 Tons Carried

It is to be noted in this connection that last year, the amount of air-transported war supplies to Chungking reached 6,000 tons in October, 10,000 tons in November and 11,000 tons in December, the total of the whole year being 100,000 tons.

A United Press report from Chungking on July 19 indicated that huge American transport planes accommodating 200 soldiers were in operation between India and Chungking and that the great transportation capacity of these planes was responsible for the record achieved during June in India-China air transportation.

Whereas so far gasoline, ammunition and small war appliances were the only supplies to be sent into China by air, these large transport planes which are said to have been converted from Boeing B-29's can carry even such heavy arms as tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery. As a matter of fact, they carried the personnel and armament of an entire American mechanized division in less than a month. This is clear indication that an air-route can do much more than a land route. To illustrate, the war supplies transported into China by air during recent months were three times as large as the average monthly transportation capacity of the Burma Road at the time of its opening which was not more than 6,000 tons.

Under such circumstances, all indications point to the further intensification of the air transportation of Chiang-aid supplies along this India-China route. In addition to this, more than 30,000 American mechanized troops have been dispatched to China and the Chungking forces are rapidly being Americanized with the application of American military training and supplying of new American war appliances. These facts point to strengthening of the American counter-offensive against Japan from the Chinese continent in concert with the counter-attacks from the Central Pacific. Keen attention should be paid to the fact that the China front and the Pacific front are no longer separate but are closely connected for a general offensive against the Japanese mainland.

Il Duce Cables Ba Maw

Premier Benito Mussolini of the Social Republic of Italy, in a telegraphic message sent to Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, expressed his hearty congratulations and prayed for the country's eternal prosperity, it was learned on Friday. Premier Mussolini's message follows: "On the occasion of the first anniversary of the declaration of independence of Burma and its founding, I hereby express my profoundest congratulations to Your Excellency and, at the same time, pray for the country's perpetual prosperity.

Benito Mussolini, Premier of the Social Republic of Italy."

Colonies Growing Tired of British Rule; Now Looking Around for New Leadership

Domei

GENEVA, August 23.—The days are gone when people of the British colonies regarded British institutions and ideas as exemplary, and an awakening self-consciousness is causing them to look about for other leadership than that of Britain, writes Leonard Barnes, an expert attached to the Ministry of Colonies, in the Daily Worker in dealing with the question as to whether or not the British colonies were wholeheartedly supporting the war. His article follows:

In most colonies there are leaders, such as Subhas Chandra Bose of India, who either secretly or openly are fighting against the British and their cause. In South and East Africa there are many who are opposed to Britain's policies. No one believes in the British propaganda that the Germans had once again attacked the British without reason. Moreover, it is generally believed in the colonies that this war will decide Britain's fate.

The people of the colonies have had to suffer too long under Britain's rule and they are longing for a change in their position. The days are gone when the colonial people regarded British institutions and ideas as exemplary. A social conscience has awakened in them, causing them to look about for other inspiration and leadership than that of Britain. Communism and the ideas of Moscow are meeting with growing interest in the colonies and it is only the fact that the Soviet Union is in the anti-Axis camp which is inducing the majority of the colonial people to support the anti-Axis cause.

Japan Is Winning Political Warfare

(Continued From Page 1)

Western powers. Moreover, our tardiness in the matter of an explicit statement and action enabled Wang to claim he was right.

"True, Britain and America surrendered their extra-territorial rights in China, but not until after the Japanese had promised this freedom to Wang's regime; not, in fact, until after the Japanese made our special privileges look extremely insecure by taking over the International Settlement in Shanghai and other 'white' holdings in eastern China. Japan declared Wang's government independent, signed a treaty with it as an autonomous nation and turned over the International Settlement to it. The sincerity of such action is open to question, but so is the sincerity of the 'White' renunciation of special privileges.

"We must look at the picture from the Asiatic vantage point. Our political promises seem evasive. The Cairo Declaration promised only to destroy Japan and return to China the territories wrested from it by the Japanese and which the Japanese, in a formal sense at least, have already turned back to China. No mention was made of Chinese territories owned or dominated by European countries. No mention was made of Hongkong or the International Settlements. It is thus clear that politically the Japanese have the jump on us.

"They have already declared some of the regions—the Philippines, Burma, China—'independent.' They have already 'autonomous' governments staffed by local people in these regions and also in Java and Malaya. The leading native collaborators are in many instances figures held in considerable respect by their own people.

"No matter how cynical such policies may be, the fact remains that we cannot 'liberate' these regions from the Japanese without making definite and concrete arrangements for their early independence. To do less would be to challenge our sincerity and might even make the Japanese after their expulsion seem martyrs to the cause of Asiatic freedom.

A Dangerous Illusion

"Our program for dealing with postwar Japan is much more severe from present indications than our program for dealing with Italy or Germany. The outline of alleged State Department plans given by Kingsbury Smith involved the virtual obliteration of Japan as a nation. At the moment our hatred of the Japanese enables us to face this prospect with pleasure. It induces us to suppose that other Asiatic and South Sea peoples will share our pleasure. This may turn out to a dangerous illusion. The Japanese talk to these peoples as one 'colored' race to another. Regardless of their sincerity and regardless of their aggressions, they have become a symbol of Asiatic 'colored' freedom. The ruthlessness of our dealings with Japan will merely confirm the Japanese propaganda that we are determined to fight to the death any challenge to 'white' control of Asia and the South Sea regions.

"We have certainly no proof of our assumption that the native peoples, if given a free choice between Japanese and white control, would choose white. We forget that in many vital respects, Japanese interests are closer to the interests of other Asiatic peoples than ours. Because of their race, for instance, the Japanese are likely to seem the lesser of two evils. The Japanese can be expected to mingle and assimilate with the general population, whereas white control must always remain alien and arrogant.

"Then there is the question of white standards of living. Our way of life is a constant affront to the poverty of the Asiatic peoples. The Japanese way is not too different to give offense or to arouse envy. Moreover, the economical way of life of the Japanese enables them to make at a profit many things the natives want at prices within reach of greater numbers.

"Also European powers have controlled vast tracts of underpopulated land from which they excluded Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental peoples. Crowded into overpopulated areas, they hope for what they consider a more just distribution of population as part of the nationalist program.

"These are strong arguments for the necessity of clearer thinking and deeper understanding on our part. They must make us aware that behind Japan's expansion and revolutionary upsurge in Asia, there are genuine economic and social problems. If they are not solved, even the total demolition of Japan and the Japanese will not be enough to gain us peace in the Pacific.

"Politically the only way we can win the war is to disprove Japanese propaganda. If we have nothing better to offer Asians than the destruction of Japan and the intention of three or four big powers to keep peace by force, we shall lose the war, whatever the military outcome.

"We are obliged to choose now whether we want to run the world by cooperation or spend the rest of the century in war."

JAPANESE EVACUATE

Leave Paris in Two Parties and Arrive in Germany Safely

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PARIS, August 20. (Delayed)—In view of the intensification of the war situation in France, the Japanese residents here have been evacuating from the city to Germany.

The first two parties left here on August 13 and 14 respectively either by train or automobile and are reported to have safely arrived in Germany.

The Japanese evacuees who arrived in Germany by August 20, include Takehiko Yumoto, Financial Commissioner of the Japanese Embassy, other staff members and their families, representatives of the Mitsubishi and Mitsui companies, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Mikimoto Shoten, the Hanno Company, the Domei News Agency and the Dairen Nichi Nichi Shimpo. Miss Nejiko Suwa, famous violinist, is reported to have been among the evacuees.

94 Raiders Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—During a daylight attack on the area of greater Vienna, 28 Anglo-American planes were shot down. Thus, the enemy losses during the Tuesday attack on the Vienna area and Upper Silesia have increased to 66 machines. In the course of 48 hours, the Anglo-Americans lost 94 machines and more than 800 men. During a British attack on Cologne last night, one Mosquito plane was shot down.

LUFTWAFFE ACTIVE IN BOMBING ENEMY

Supply Bases, Traffic Junctions Of Invaders in Seine Area Heavily Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—The town of Evreux, vital supply base and traffic junction of Anglo-American troops advancing toward the Seine, was subjected to violent bombardment by strong forces of German heavy bombers last night.

In a brief but concentric attack, German airmen dropped numerous incendiary and explosive bombs in the enemy-occupied districts of the town. Extensive fires and violent explosions were observed. Hits were scored on enemy troop barracks, vehicle columns and munition dumps.

Fast German bombers, shortly afterward, attacked enemy bridgeheads and traffic crossings in the region of the middle Seine near Mantes, Bonniers and Conches. Severe casualties were inflicted on enemy troops concentrated at the crossing points.

80 Soviet Planes Downed

Eighty Soviet planes were shot down over the Eastern Front yesterday by strong formations of the Luftwaffe and six more by German flak units. These figures are still incomplete as reports from some sectors are yet outstanding. The results were largely achieved against Soviet air formations attempting to attack German bases near Petsamo and on Veranger Peninsula.

Enemy Strongly Resisted

Escorted forces of American bombers penetrated into German territory from the west and south this morning and attacked several targets in Central Germany and in the Bohemian-Moravian area. The raiders encountered resistance during their approach and suffered considerable losses even before reaching their targets. Fierce combats developed particularly over Central Germany. German heavy flak batteries also put up extensive barrages which alone accounted for numerous four-engined bombers, the exact number of which, however, has not yet been ascertained.

Raiders Lose 94 Planes

American air attacks on Vienna and upper Silesia cost the raiders 94 machines during the past 48 hours, it was announced today.

Twenty-eight of the American planes which attacked Vienna yesterday were shot down while it was further learned that the enemy losses during Tuesday's attacks on the same targets have increased to 66 machines.

U.S. CASUALTIES BARED

Total for Armed Forces Since Start Of War Given as 271,454

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 23.—American casualties in the army, navy, marine and coastguard forces since the beginning of the present war have reached 271,454, according to the August 14 issue of the American weekly Time which quoted the War Department announcement.

This figure included 61,844 killed, 113,703 wounded, 50,204 missing and 45,703 prisoners. Casualties sustained by the army were 218,473, 33,901 for the navy, 18,324 for the marine corps, and 756 for the coastguard force. All the figures were as of August 10 except the army which were up to July 13.

3 Advisers Chosen For E. Asia Affairs

(Continued From Page 1)

close study of Oriental ideologies.

Mr. Yasuoka used to be a leading member of the Kokui-Kai, a spiritual movement organization which was in close contact with the Kokuhon-Sha which was under the leadership of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister.

In 1927, he established the Kinkei Gakuin Institute to advocate Oriental spiritualism among students and officers. He has made devoted efforts effort to imbue rural youth with his ideals by establishing educational institutions in Saitama and Fukuoka prefectures.

His appointment as adviser to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry is an unusual one and much is expected of him in the propagation of Oriental spiritualism throughout the region of Greater East Asia.

ACTION BY RUMANIA CALLED TREACHERY

Treason to Alliance and Crime To National Existence, Claim Berlin Circles

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—The Cabinet overthrow in Rumania and King Michael's orders to cease fighting against the Soviet Union, exactly at the moment when the Soviet offensive began in the south, is branded, by Berlin political circles as treason toward loyalty to the alliance and as a crime to the national existence of the Rumanian people. The fact that the new cabinet roster includes four communists and social-democrats throws sufficient light on the background of the entire overthrow which, in comparison to the Badoglio treason, must be regarded as merely "a second rate putsch". As far as things are discernible at present the situation in Rumania was still in the stage of development, the spokesman pointed out.

With the formation of a national opposition government which has appealed to the nation and army to continue fighting on the side of the German ally two rival circles have come into existence in Rumania about whose relative strength and following no clear picture is as yet obtainable.

Reich People Aroused

The German nation was informed of the events in Rumania, writes Dr. Siegfried Horn, DNB. diplomatic correspondent. The indignation, over the treasonable action of the clique around King Michael, is all the greater as the loyalty of the Rumanian people toward the alliance was never doubted and because the unconditional support of Germany by Rumania was regarded as self-understood by Germany.

The facts known so far reveal that a small circle of politicians of pronounced liberal leanings with sympathy for the cause of the Soviets and the western powers started a gamble which is considered a crime against the national existence of the Rumanian nation and condemned not only by German political circles but by the national Rumanian elements as well.

The first reaction of these elements was an appeal to the Rumanian people and army. In this connection, it is obvious that nothing will be said about German measures; it would be a mistake, however, to assume that decisions, necessitated by the situation, will be long in coming. The government of treason and national disembowelment, as appointed by King Michael, consists of personages mostly favoring social democratic and communist tendencies. Apart from Maniu and Bratianu who are sufficiently branded politically none of them has so far appeared in public. Among the measures of the government is a general amnesty for political prisoners which means that all camps of detention for elements harmful to the nation have been opened wide.

3-POWER MEETING OF FOE RIDICULED

U.S., Britain Counting Their Chickens Before They Are Hatched, Says Domei

For Britain and America to discuss what should be done with the world after the war, when there is little likelihood of their gaining final victory, is certainly counting their chickens before they are hatched, states Domei in commenting on the conference among the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain which was opened on August 21 at Dumbarton Oaks near Washington. Continuing Domei declares:

Reports indicate that it is the intention of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union, in their conference, to endeavor to agree on a plan for an international organization which would make possible future world peace and stability. The question then arises whether it is possible for America, Britain and the Soviet Union, of all other countries, to work out the problem of setting up an order which would ensure lasting world peace.

There is growing a public opinion in America and Britain this very day which regards another world war as inevitable in the future. This people who hold this opinion make no secret of their expectation of seeing America and Britain taking the field against the Soviet Union in the next war.

There is also something else suggestive of much about the conference, namely, Chungking which has, since the Moscow Declaration, been boasting of having attained the status of one of the four great opponents of the Axis has been excluded from the meeting.

A separate conference among America, Britain and Chungking will probably be arranged. But in this case America and Britain would find themselves in a difficult position in reconciling the holding of two separate conferences for the discussion of postwar world organization in face of their professed concern over a peace structure covering the entire world.

We note that Thomas E. Dewey, President Roosevelt's rival in the coming Presidential election, is making what capital he can out of this unreconcilable situation of having to hold two such conferences in order to promote his electoral prospects.

Certainly it is presumptuous of any specific group of countries to try to decide the matter of reorganizing the world after the war. Such a course is in contravention of the Atlantic Charter and ill accords with the declared war aims of the Anglo-Americans.

The idea of holding a conference among the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, from which Chungking is excluded, is understandable only on the theory that it suggested itself to Roosevelt as a last resort. It involves an inconsistency and at the same time a denial of realities. Is it not that it is based on the wild hope that the anti-Axis countries are sure to emerge victorious from the war in the near future?

Liberty Ship Lost

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—Loss of the Liberty vessel, James Guthrie, off Naples "a few weeks ago" was reported today by the U.S. War Shipping Administration, according to a Washington dispatch.

Smash Our Obstinate and Bestial Enemies America and Britain.

Let Us Help in Production Increase.

Let Us Cooperate in Gas and Electricity Economization.

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NAOMASA KATAOKA
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KANSAI HAIDEN
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
President:
RYUJI TANABE
Head Office:
OSAKA, NIPPON

LAUREL ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN CABINET

Sison, Paredes, Paez, Sabido, Abello Given New Posts; Roxas Made Minister

Domei

MANILA, August 24.—New appointments and shuffling positions in the Cabinet which had been made by President Jose P. Laurel in line with his desire to revamp and revitalize the Government as well as streamline the administration was announced this afternoon by the Board of Information.

The new appointments follow: Teofilo Sison, Justice Minister, to be Home Affairs Minister; Quintin Paredes, Public Works and Communications Minister, to be Justice Minister; Jose Paez, Civilian Protection Service Administrator and Manager of the Philippine Red Cross, to be Public Works and Communications Minister; Pedro Sabido, present Executive Secretary of the Republic, to be Economic Affairs Minister; Emilio Abello, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be Executive Secretary; and General Manuel Roxas to remain as the Chairman of the National Planning Board but with the rank of Minister.

The post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, which has been left vacant with the appointment of Mr. Abello to the position of Executive Secretary will be filled in later, it was understood.

The Board of Information's announcement, it was explained, is the first of the series of important announcements regarding new appointments and the shifting of high-ranking officials to key positions of the Republic with a view to harmonizing the administration of Government affairs with the requirements and needs of the present time.

It was further pointed out that by putting at the head of ministries men of tested ability and special proven qualifications as well as filling vacant positions which heretofore had been under the direct charge and supervision of President Laurel himself, the appointments and shuffling of key members in the Government will thus relieve the President of the duty of attending to minor details as well as enable him to devote more time toward the formulation and adoption of important policies of the Government and undertaking vital projects of urgent nature.

It is observed that as a result of the reshuffle of the Philippine Cabinet, Japanese-Philippine relation is expected to become closer and the speedy disposal of various political affairs is also anticipated to be realized.

Mr. Paez, newly-appointed Minister of Public Works and Communications, who was once director of the Public Works Bureau and president of the Manila Railway Company, is well versed in the problems of public works and communications, and his future activities are expected to contribute greatly to the promotion of engineering works as well as to the solution of the transportation problem in the Philippines, while much is also expected of Mr. Sabido, new Minister of Economic Affairs, who is well acquainted with the economic issues in the islands.

2 NEW PATRIOTIC SONGS WILL BOLSTER MORALE

"Ichioku Soshingeki-no-Uta" And "Fukyufu" Completed By Well-Known Artists

Two people's rally-songs, "Ichioku Soshingeki-no-Uta," (General March of the 100,000,000 Japanese) and "Fukyufu" (Songs of Revenge), have been lately completed. The "General March of the 100,000,000 Japanese," was written by Haruo Sato, well-known novelist and the music for it composed by Shin Kusakawa, popular composer. The "Song of Revenge" was written by Shiro Ozaki, author of many popular novels and the music composed by Shunsuke Nakamura.

With the aim of further bolstering the fighting morale of the Japanese, the Board of Information had previously entrusted the Society for National Service through Literature and the Japanese Society for Musical Culture with the task of writing songs and composing music respectively, it is further reported.

Propagation of the two newly-composed songs will be conducted by means of radio, gramophone records and itinerant concerts.

Chou Back in Tokyo

Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China, now visiting in Japan, who had been staying at the villa of Kamesaburo Yamashita, a Cabinet Councillor, at Gotemba at the foot of Mt. Fuji, since August 17, returned to Tokyo on Friday.

FILIPINO WOMEN TO MEET

Laurel, Aquino to Address Rally On September 2

Domei

MANILA, August 25.—Aimed at encouraging Filipino women to do their share for the success of the Republic as well as to gear them for active participation in national affairs, a women's rally will be held on the morning of September 2 at the Metropolitan Theater under the auspices of the Women's Bureau of the Kalibapi.

This is the first demonstration of its kind in connection with the women's movement under the Republic. President Jose P. Laurel and Speaker Benigno S. Aquino, Director-General of the Kalibapi, have been invited to deliver principal speeches on the occasion. Prominent Filipino women leaders, including Mrs. Francisca Benitez, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Kalibapi, Miss Camen Planas, former city councillor, and others will also speak during the program which will be broadcast over the local radio station.

Women from all districts of Manila as well as nearby provinces and towns are expected to join the rally together with women employes, Government members, women organizations and students of women schools, college and universities. Students from the Philippine Women's University will participate in musical numbers, while the Philippine Constabulary Band will also take part.

NIPPON FORCES WILL AID GREATER BURMA LEAGUE

With Burmese as Comrades-In-Arms, Japan Will Fight To Victory, Says Kawabe

Domei

RANGOON, August 25.—The officers and men of the Japanese Forces in Burma will support the Greater Burma League recently formed by the 16,000,000 people of Burma under Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, declared Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma area, in a statement issued yesterday. He declared:

"The Greater Burma League is now born. The total mobilization of the people of Greater Burma is accomplished. The unity of the Burmese people so long desired has been realized. The Head of State himself as one of the people, has risen to head the League. The 16,000,000 people of Burma who had been our faithful cooperators until yesterday are today our strong comrades-in-arms.

"The Japanese Forces on the Burma front have gained the 16,000,000 comrades of the Greater Burma League and fully expect to smash our common enemies and thus obtain final victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

Cable Briefs

LIVING COST SOARS

More tightening of purse-strings for Citizen John Doe and his family looms as the cost of living continues to go up in the United States. Latest survey by the National Industrial Conference Board shows that out of the 65 industrial cities regularly surveyed, 57 showed a definite up-trend in July as compared with June, a difference of only one month.

BURGLAR FOOLS COPS

Some burglar in the State of Massachusetts (U.S.A.) besides having a good time, must be having the laugh of his life right now as State police experts scour the ground for clues to the $3,500 theft from the office of the county treasurer. The joke lies in the fact that the county treasurer's office is located right in the building of the Police Headquarters!

INCREASING RACE TRACKS

All this talk about the war and retrocession is something which apparently doesn't concern the State of Florida. At present, there are two race tracks, but soon there will be another to serve the Miami horse players. By 1945 there will be several more, if present plans go through as hoped.

HUNTERS AGAIN ACTIVE

America's wild-life will have to retire into the backwoods again as hunters are "let loose" soon. The War Production Board is going to release some of its precious shells because wild animals and birds are getting out of hand and causing widespread damage to crop and livestock.

HORSES COMING BACK

Old Dobbin is coming back into his own in the Ozarks some folks say to stay. They are being bought for transportation and for exhibition purposes. The blacksmith in Ashgrove said that one of his customers sold a horse three years ago for $50. The following year she was resold for $150, then a little later for $223. Now recently she was sold again for $300.

ARMY IN THAILAND FORMS NEW POST

Gen. Plat Phohon Yothin Named General Commander-in-Chief Of Thai Armed Forces

Domei

BANGKOK, August 24.—The Thai Government this morning issued a royal decree by which the new Cabinet under the premiership of Major Khuang Aphaiwong created a new post called General Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Armed Forces to replace the position of Supreme Commander of the National Defense Army which had been abolished, it was officially announced over the radio this evening.

General Plat Phohon Yothin was appointed chief of the newly-created position.

Simultaneously, it was announced that Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, former Prime Minister, was appointed adviser of State affairs. It was added that Lieutenant-General Chitmansin Sinatyotharak was appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Armed Forces. The decree also stated that General Plat Phohon Yothin will succeed Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram as Commander-in-Chief of the Field Army and Commander of the Army. On the other hand, State Minister Lieutenant-General Chitmansin Sinatyotharak was appointed Vice-Minister of Defense and concurrently Deputy Commander of the Army and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Field Army.

General Plat Phohon Yothin in an instructive radio address to the National Defense Army exhorted all members to exert their utmost efforts in executing their duties.

He said that all officers and men of the Defense Army are citizens who are given special privilege to carry arms for the defense of Thailand which is at present confronted with various hardships. Officially informing his command of the royal appointments by which he became Commander-in-Chief of Thailand's Armed Forces and Lieutenant-General Chitmansin Sinatyotharak as Deputy Commander-in-Chief, he pledged to work for the independence of the nation and preservation of sovereign rights.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Phohon cited the following four points as the guiding principles of the entire forces:

1. Full trust in the Commander-in-Chief.
2. Absolute adherence to the orders of the superior.
3. Maintenance of strict discipline.
4. Refraining from the use of armed force unless ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Major Khuang Aphaiwong issued a statement emphasizing that there is no cause for worry in connection with the newly-effected Army changes. He said that the appointment of General Plat Phohon Yothin was made only for the benefit of the nation and requested the nation to calmly continue to contribute its utmost for the sake of the country.

MAINICHI SCRIBE KILLED

Sub-Lieutenant Yokota Dies in Action in Hengyang Fight

By D. ODAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

OUTSKIRTS OF HENGYANG, August 23.—Sub-Lieutenant Takaaki Yokota of the XX Corps was one of the gallant heroes who died gloriously in the Hengyang operations. He was formerly the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Mainichi Shimbun.

Sub-Lieutenant Yokota, upon graduation from Kyoto Imperial University in March, 1929, joined the Mainichi Shimbun. With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, he marched with the Army as a war correspondent in the Chinchow and other Manchurian operations. Later after filling such positions as the sub-manager of the Shanghai branch, manager of the Hanoi branch, and sub-manager of the East Asia Department of the Mainichi Shimbun, he became the manager of the Shanghai branch in May, 1943. He was summoned to the colors in the X month of this year.

During this time, Sub-Lieutenant Yokota was dispatched to Hongkong, Hanoi and Haiphong in order to get first hand information on the Burma Route. Also he was greatly active at the time of the advance of the Japanese Forces into French Indo-China. At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, stationed in Saigon, he again displayed his ability by acting as a general leader for the war correspondents following the Army in the Malay campaign.

East Asia Round-Up

Java Indians Donate
Domei

DJAKARTA, August 25.—Indian residents in Java donated 200,000 guilders to the Military Administration toward the warplane construction fund.

Java Issuing Weekly
Domei

DJAKARTA, August 25.—For the benefit of rural inhabitants, who have insufficient knowledge of the Malai language, all newspapers in Java will begin to issue a special weekly supplement printed in regional tongues from September 8. The new edition will contain important weekly events relating to the war situation as well as the new government measures with detailed explanations.

Inspection Party Returns
Domei

MADIOEN, August 25.—An inspection party comprising of five prefectural governors as well as the Mayor of Madioen City dispatched by the Madioen provincial authorities to other provinces in eastern Java with the aim of studying conditions and improving their knowledge returned here yesterday after a one-month trip.

Irrigation Projects Set
Domei

PEKALONGAN, August 25.—The new irrigation projects now being planned here will benefit to a large extent the rice farming areas in Pekalongan Province.

Reyes to Lecture
Domei

MANILA, August 25.—The ninth fortnightly lecture sponsored by the National Language Institute will be delivered by Narciso Reyes, well-known writer in Tagalog and English, who will speak on literary criticism on modern Tagalog short stories.

Engineers Are Congratulated
Domei

MANILA, August 25.—Engineers and employees responsible for the construction of the Rizal irrigation system in Nueva Ecija Province were congratulated recently by the Minister of Public Works and Communications in a letter he sent to Vicente Fragante, Director of the Bureau of Public Works.

Nippon-Go School Opens
Domei

MANILA, August 25.—With more than 200 students enrolled, the opening exercises of the sixth group at Nippon-go Institute of Liaison and Public Assistance and Service was held here on August 23.

Increasing Post Offices
Domei

DJAKARTA, August 25.—Java's island-wide network of post offices will be enlarged with an addition of 61 sub-post offices which will be opened simultaneously throughout Java on October 1 with a view to further facilitating communications as well as postal savings. This will bring the total number of post offices on the island to 428 of which 54 are ordinary, 20 branches and 354 sub-offices.

First Aiders Graduating
Domei

MANILA, August 25.—The graduation of the second group of employees in different offices under the Ministry of Public Works and Communications in first aid is scheduled to be held on August 29 at the Social Hall of the Metropolitan Water District Building here. Dr. Eusebio Aguilar will present first-aid badges to the graduating employees.

More Filipinos Marry
Domei

MANILA, August 25.—There were 2,862 more marriages contracted in Manila in 1943 than in 1942 representing an increase of more than 50 per cent. Based on the up-to-date statistics the number of marriages being contracted this year is expected to be bigger than the total of last year. Marriages during the first half of the current year totaled 4,426 which is more than half the number of marriages registered during 1943.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS OF REICH INCREASE

British Blockade Unable to Seriously Hamper Germany's Economic Strength

Germany's enemies and most of the neutral countries, too, at the beginning of the war were fully convinced that German foreign trade in a war of several years' duration would decline to a minimum of its peace time volume, writes the Militaerische Correspondenz aus Deutschland. One held this belief on account of the British blockade and the expected decrease of German exporting strength, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Nippon Times recently.

After five years of a war which undoubtedly has made tremendous demands on Germany's economic reserves, it may, however, be observed that German foreign trade has maintained a volume which borders on the miraculous. The following figures, which for the first time in this war have been announced by official German quarters, prove this in a striking manner. In 1938, German imports amounted to 6.65 billion reichmarks and in 1943 it was by more than two billions higher with 8.86 billion reichmarks. Even more astonishing and remarkable is the development of German exports, for German exports increased from 5.62 billion reichmarks in 1938 to 8.59 billion reichmarks in 1943, an increase by almost three billions.

The latter figures in particular prove that several years of British blockade was unable to have any serious effects on Germany's economic strength. Despite the cutting off of overseas shipments, and despite the increasing war demands, it remained extraordinarily strong and manifold. From this fact not only Germany herself derived numerous benefits, but also the other European countries.

Germany in the course of the war was in a position to considerably increase her exports to nearly all countries in Europe, in some instances on a staggering scale. The best known example in this connection is probably the German coal deliveries to Italy which finally reached the enormous volume of 12 million tons per year. In this case just as in many others, Germany readily made up for the British exports which Britain for reasons of hostility or increasing inability to supply had to discontinue. Thus Sweden, Norway and Denmark today get a large amount of the German coal supplied to them in the last peace years.

Exactly the same applies to iron and steel. In this sphere German deliveries to Rumania, Hungary and most of the other European countries already in 1942 doubled and even trebled the deliveries of 1941, which on their part already represented a huge increase of the prewar volume.

German iron exports, by the way, are made up to a large extent by finished goods which represent a lot of working power. Thus for instance, to Rumania alone up to the autumn of 1942 roughly 4,000 tractors, 4,000 tractor-ploughs, 71,000 horse-drawn ploughs, 15,000 barrows, 5,000 sowing machines, 2,800 mowers, and 6,000 threshers and numerous other agricultural implements were exported. Similar deliveries went to the other south-eastern European countries. Moreover, Germany exported important investment goods, as for instance for the Rumanian oil industry, and entire machinery installations for newly erected industrial plants, to other countries of the continent. Last but not least, Germany's industry also covers a good deal of the vital requirements in goods of everyday use in the various countries, as for instance in chemical products, textiles, etc.

The Reich undoubtedly has become the most important supplier to the remainder of Europe, and its foremost market. Such a step has made it possible that economic life in numerous countries in Europe did not come to a standstill and that even today a foreign trade of an astonishing volume is being transacted in Europe. Nearly all European countries that are still publishing statistics about their foreign trade in the course of the war so far are able to increase the volume of their foreign trade year after year.

It is not only the enormous volume of German exports in wartime that deserves admiration, but also the rich variety of goods which the Reich is still in a position to export today. From the raw material of coal up to high-class optical instruments; from fountain-pens to airplanes, German economy supplies everything that is asked by the other European countries in exchange for their own surplus produce. When in days to come the history of war economy and of economic warfare in the years after 1939 will be written, the development of German foreign trade undoubtedly will be enumerated among the things that must be described as miracles, the German Economic Report concludes.

OUR CHINA FORCES BUILD MOTOR ROAD

Route Constructed Over Canton-Hankow Rail Line Which Was Destroyed by Foe

By K. SHIMIZU
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, August 24.—The Canton-Hankow Railway, linking Central and South China, used to be a "blood-transfusion" line for Chungking and a great continental artery. However, when it lost its function due to the occupation of Canton by the Japanese Army in South China, the Chungking army forces, which thought that the Japanese would use this route to make an advance, thoroughly destroyed the railway.

The railroad had been deprived of even a single rail and the rails which had been torn out of their beds can now be seen lying about over a distance of about 300 to 500 meters. All the bridges had been blown up and the embankments here and there completely destroyed. In some places pools had been built by utilizing the natural water-flow or rivers.

However, once the Imperial Forces had advanced, the Japanese soldiers immediately set to work with hoes and spades in their hands instead of weapons, and a temporary motor road was soon completed.

Especially noteworthy in this connection is the fact that a Chinese reconstruction corps, organized by the Construction Bureau of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, as well as the Chinese inhabitants along the railway, positively cooperated with the Japanese. In fact, despite the busy farming season, some 50 to 100 farmers from one village came out to assist the Japanese in the construction.

Thus, in less than 20 days, the combined efforts of the Japanese Forces and the Chinese populace resulted in the completion of a motor road in the area south of Yuantan. And, the Chinese people were overjoyed. At any rate, it is noticeable that the Chinese people are spontaneously cooperating with the Japanese in the reconstruction of the route which they had once destroyed under the strict order of the Chungking army.

WON'T SEND AUSSIE UNITS

Domei

LISBON, August 23.—The Australian forces will not be sent any more to England, India, and West Asia, according to a decision of the Australian authorities reported in a Melbourne dispatch. This decision, it is said, will not affect the arrangement under which Australia is sending flight wireless operators and marksmen to various war fronts.

UPPING NEWSPRINT OUTPUT

Labor Corps Formed by Service Holds Ceremony at Sapporo

The Labor Service Corps for the increase of newsprint production comprised of men selected from various newspapers throughout Japan held their inaugural ceremony in the roof garden of the Hokkaido Shimbun in Sapporo at 10:30 a.m. on Friday previous to its departure for the Oji paper manufacturing plant at Tomakomai.

The 30 men forming the Labor Service Corps were divided into three units with the unit head and sub-head appointed for each unit. Speeches were made by Mr. Kojima, Chief of the Labor Service Corps and also Chief of the Training Section of the Japan Press Association, the President of the Hokkaido Shimbun and others. The Labor Service Corps left Sapporo Station at 2:43 p.m. for Tomakomai.

CHIANG'S REGIME FEARS FURTHER NIPPON DRIVES

Desperately Bolstering Its Defenses at Shaokwan, Kweilin, Other Vital Points

Domei

CANTON, August 23.—Considering it but a matter of time, following the fall of Hengyang, for the complete opening of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the southward advance of the Japanese Forces in the Hunan area, Chungking is desperately attempting to bolster its foremost defenses at Shaokwan, Kweilin, Wuchow and other vital points.

In this connection, recent reports indicate that General Chang Fa-kwei, Commander of the Kwangsi war area, has established the Kweilin defense headquarters within the Kwangsi Pacification Office since the middle of July for the purpose of strengthening Kweilin's defenses. Also, with the cooperation of the Kweilin Defense and Evacuation Committee, General Chang is pushing forward measures for forced dispersion of the city inhabitants.

Already some 1,500 large and medium-sized firms have been removed from Kweilin. People and materials, which could not be accommodated on trains are being transported by water facilities. As a large number of intellectual people are living in Kweilin who had hitherto been severely criticizing the Chungking regime, the authorities are conducting daily inspection of certificates of residency and keeping strict watch over the activities of various organizations. The Kweilin inhabitants are being subjected to considerable pressure with strict ban on any popular meetings.

It is said that the frantic confusion of Chungking authorities, fear-struck by the anticipated advance of the Japanese Forces, has become the butt of derision on the part of Kweilin inhabitants and has roused considerable ill-feeling against the authorities.

Obituary

Shichiro Kato, a member of the House of Representatives, elected from Shizuoka Prefecture, died on Thursday night at his residence at Hamamatsu. He was president of the Tokai Precision Machinery Heavy Industry Company and concurrently managing director of the Shizuoka Prefectural Tea Manufacturing Union.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1944

New Spheres for American Expansion

President Franklin Roosevelt's emphatic reiteration at his press conference on August 18 of the inevitability of the United States' economic penetration of Siberia and North China in the future through the control of the great arc route in the Northern Pacific brings into grim clarity the direction and destination of America's "manifest destiny." Earlier, on August 13, following his return to Puget Sound, Washington, from his dramatic trip to the Hawaiian and Aleutian Islands, President Roosevelt had already declared over the radio, with the bland air of a self-styled Messiah, that the Northern Pacific route from "the Alaskan coast and thence westward along the line of the Aleutians" was a great funnel through which American "commerce" would flow into Siberia and China in the years after the war.

No guarded expressions are these of the United States policy of aggrandizement toward the continent of Asia. Previously, on July 10, in his speech at Seattle, Washington, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, fresh from his trade scouting expedition to Siberia, Central Asia and Chungking, also prophesied that a new era was dawning in the Pacific in which these areas should be made to play an important part as fields for America's insatiable economic expansion. The fact that President Roosevelt, a month later, found it worth reiterating that Soviet Asia and China will form new areas for the invasion of American capitalism can now leave no doubt as to the official policy which the United States intends to pursue in the future in these regions.

Just what pattern American economic development in these areas will take was made clear by Vice-President Wallace in his speech on July 10. Impressed by the economic construction achieved by the Soviet Union in Siberia, he said that this region forms an outlet for America's surplus products, particularly capital goods. In other words, the northern route over which American Lend-Lease aid now is carried to the Soviet Union must be kept open in the future for the advancement of American capitalism into Siberia, he argued. In the case of China, moreover, Wallace pictured even greater possibilities for unabashed exploitation, particularly the prospect for the wide extraction of raw materials for use by the American industries, for the investment of American capital and for the sale of surplus American consumers' goods to China's teeming millions. Such are America's future fields for "new enterprise, new investments, new trade and new accomplishments," Vice-President Wallace blandly declared, to ensure "full-production, jobs for our boys who come home, and peacetime jobs for those who are now employed." A more detailed investigation into the methods for the profitable exploitation of these regions will apparently be made by Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, who will soon leave Washington for Chungking.

Thus, in this manner does the United States hope to ensure her people post-war prosperity. Not the welfare of humanity but the economic prosperity of only her own 130,000,000 people is the aim of the United States. Neither President Roosevelt nor Vice-President Wallace has tried to disguise this fact in their speeches. In fact, as a double guarantee that no other Power will try to molest America's imperialistic plans in Asia, President Roosevelt had even presumptously indicated the intention of the United States to exercise her domination over the strategic islands in the Pacific. But it is hardly likely that the the Soviet Union or China, except for some of the Chungking renegades, will ever tolerate such imperialistic American penetration, while it must be clear to all that Japan most certainly will never permit such American action which so seriously menaces the independence and security of all East Asia.

Politics, Always Politics

In his sixteenth Lend-Lease report submitted to Congress last Wednesday, President Roosevelt urged that the Lend-Lease program be continued after the end of the war in Europe in order to "insure a speedier victory over Japan." And as if to clinch his argument, he said, "we shouldn't permit any weakening of this system of combined war supply to delay final victory a single day or cost unnecessarily the life of one American boy." Nothing could have more bluntly exposed the hypocrisy of this megalomaniac who would stoop to nothing in his mad desire to make the White House his permanent abode.

When the war ends is of the least worry to Roosevelt. He would have it continue forever if it would keep him as President of the United States. And it is a war of his own making. He meddled in the affairs of foreign countries, provoked them, and brought on a state of emergency in America itself just before his election to the unprecedented third term. Ever since his initiation of the "New Deal", Roosevelt has played for the public spotlight by shattering traditions and establishing new precedents—all for the furtherance of his own political ambition. For the same purpose too was his recent Pacific tour which was obviously for vote-getting purposes. It is interesting to note in that connection that a Republican congressman from Michigan has threatened to ask for a congressional investigation of that trip if the House Naval Affairs Committee fails to conduct such an inquiry. Representative Paul W. Shafer sarcastically said the sun tan obtained by Roosevelt on that trip at a cost of $20,000,000 was a "little too expensive" for a nation with a national debt approaching $300,000,000,000.

Roosevelt's expressed concern for the "life of one American boy" shows this man's utter lack of scruples. Has he failed to remember his promise in his 1940 election campaign to the American mothers that not a single American soldier would be sent overseas? It was largely on the strength of that promise which was never intended to be kept—as Washington's machinations to intensify the daily increasingly tense international situation attests—that Roosevelt was swept into office. That promise he betrayed, and the result has been the enormous casualties of the American armed forces which have already exceeded 300,000, even according to the United States War Department's own obviously understated figures.

It is laughable to see the American President arguing against any weakening of the Lend-Lease program on the ground that it might cost "unnecessarily" the life of one American boy when so many American boys have already died so unnecessarily as the result of his broken promise. It is laughable because his pretended concern for the American youth is motivated solely by political reasons. In other words Roosevelt will stop at nothing to winning the election in November.

A Year Ago Today

August 26, 1943

The conflict within the United States Department was revealed to the world when the recent disagreements were aired by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Under-secretary of State Sumner Welles. President Roosevelt is expected to act on the application for resignation reportedly presented by Welles and to offer him the post of flying Ambassador.

* * *

The refugee Jugoslavian Government has been negotiating with the Egyptian Government for the past several weeks on the transfer of its offices to Cairo. In this connection it was also revealed that King Peter and the refugee government will leave for Egypt soon.

* * *

The City of New York will employ convicts for public labor from September 1, because of the manpower shortage, Mayor H. La Guardia announced today.

REPUBLICAN ELECTION PLATFORM ANALYZED

No Changes From Past Policy Seen in Party's Plank

Editor's Note:—Under the title "The Republican Party's Election Platform," the Toyo Keizai Shimpo in a leading article, gives us facts which reveal that both the Democratic and Republican parties possess almost nothing that smacks of assurance for, or insight into the future; facts also which would make it appear to be that the two political parties are more like boats dragged along by the currents of outward circumstances and conditions.

Following the nomination of the Democratic and Republican candidates, the curtain of great excitement which marks the American presidential election is being gradually drawn aside. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Democrats' fourth term choice for president, and Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York State and the Republican hope, are the only two ablest candidates which can, at present be found by the two parties respectively.

The first conspicuous object which drew attention in these elections was the fact that foreign affairs appeared almost negligible as a direct election subject. This, of course, does not mean that America's foreign policy does not constitute an important subject in the country.

Among the powerful conservative elements of the Republican Party there are a fairly large number who are adherents of a policy of isolation, just as we find therein a respectable number who oppose the administration's interference policy. For instance, at the recent mass gathering held by the Republicans, men like Herbert Hoover attacked what has been described as Roosevelt's "Balance of Power" policy.

Despite these factors, however, the various elements have been unable to advocate a genuine isolationist policy. By this and the fact that the Republican Party could not do otherwise but adopt a platform almost identical with that of the Democratic Party, we must assume what the present situation in the United States is."

The foreign policy of the Republican Party, as announced at Chicago, was summarized in the following two points:

(1) The strengthening of the cooperation and collaboration between America, Britain, Soviet Russia and the Chungking regime for the purpose of winning the war.

(2) The establishment of an International Judicial System for the purpose of guaranteeing permanent peace.

Oft-Repeated Prayer

The first point, relative to the strengthening of the relations between the four Powers, is but the oft-repeated prayer of the Roosevelt administration.

The second, which concerns the establishment of an organization for the system of international justice, relates to a policy that had already been adopted by the Republican Party as far back since the years of Harding, in the 1920's, as a compromised policy reached between the Interventionists and the Isolationists.

The problem, however, was firstly what would be done if Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking, with and between whom America desired to effect closer unity and cooperation, refused to abide by the decision arrived at by the Institution of International Justice and, secondly, what steps would be taken if other countries expressed disagreement on the decision.

Past history reveals that the Republican Party supported in the background by big business and big finance was not, originally, the Non-Interventionist, but, on the contrary, an exponent of imperialistic aggression.

As the two political parties in the United States do not clash against each other on the matter of "foreign policy," what then are the points of their differences?

The first of these, and a subject which commands much interest among Americans, is the bureaucratic or despotic principles of the Roosevelt Administration. Although this problem is the election's most important bone of contention, it involves, more appropriately, a question of sentiment than a problem of principles, an American family problem and a problem which does not draw the interest of outsiders.

The second point introduced as a plank by the Republicans is the postwar policy relative to the "war veteran" or ex-serviceman; and the pledge "to stabilize American market prices for agricultural products by commodity laws, commodity price and other policies." Of course, it has not as yet been made clear how the practical execution of these policies will be effected.

However, with regard to the stabilization of prices for agricultural products, it might be suggested that it would be impossible to obtain this objective with the American home market alone, and that it would, therefore, necessitate an attention toward world markets as is done with other industrial goods.

In short, these are the impressions which have arisen after a scrutiny of the Democratic and Republican platforms and furnish facts which reveal that America possesses nothing that smacks of assurance for, and insight into the future; facts that would also indicate that she is being rolled, hither and thither, in the net of a force that might be described as the force of outward circumstances and conditions.

In the realm of her foreign policy, her espousals for an International Court of Law and reciprocal good neighborliness in the two Americas are worn out in past and continual repetitions. As regards her home policy, which comprises price stabilization of her agricultural products, subsidies for small commercial and industrial firms, and the reduction of the tax burden, etc., it may be said that there is not one among these which has not yet been included in the political programs, since the foundation of the country.

To attempt a discovery of America's future policies by an examination of these platforms would, therefore, be as foolish as it would be to attempt the revelation of a priest's philosophy by listening to his chant of the sutras. The policies of the enemy can only be discerned through its objective conditions and through its conduct under those conditions.

And so having done this, we take upon ourselves the liberty to say that the path the enemy trods in foreign policy is distinctly imperialistic. And despite the strong citadel of Republican individualism, the fact that they, the Republicans, had been compelled to include the spread of social insurance, the strict enforcement of laws against monopolistic and unfair competition, etc. in their party platform, is an indication that America is inevitably forced to move in the direction of a social solidarity.

Future of Union of South Africa

Economic Exploitation and Discrimination of Non-Britishers Vivid Testimony of British Hypocrisy

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part I

Prime Minister Jan. C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa who took such pride at the close of the first World War in the fact that the British Dominions were independent "not only within the British Empire but also in the world" sings a different refrain today. The 25 years which have elapsed since the close of the first World War have taught even this grizzly, hardened British imperialist of the nineteenth century school that the sun is gradually setting on the British Empire and that his own Union of South Africa is now smouldering with internal dissension and strife.

Today this wizened imperialist has become the champion of a forlorn cause—the declining British Empire. Hand in hand with another watch-dog of the British Empire, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, he is trying to salvage the crumbling imperial structure.

Thus at the Imperial Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers held last May in London, Smuts pleaded for stronger collaboration among the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. He pleaded again in his speech at Birmingham on May 19 for closer imperial ties, picturing the British Empire not as it is existing today but as it ought to exist but never will.

For cant and hypocrisy, this Birmingham speech is really unsurpassed. Said Smuts:

"The success of this greatest political group that has ever existed—the British Commonwealth of Nations—is no mystic secret, or due to the possession of some exclusive technique of which the rest of the world is deprived or ignorant. On the contrary, it is founded on what is common to all of us, on that common decent human nature which we all share. Common principles—I had almost said commonplace of decency, fair play, fair dealing, tolerance, and justice, the right of each to live his own life freely so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others to live theirs equally freely—this simple ordinary common-sense human code of behavior put into practice and guaranteed by law with the power of society to enforce it seems to be the British Constitution."

British Empire Crumbling

But is the British Empire such a Utopia or such an ideal political structure? The answer is No. The British Empire today is crumbling from within, with the Dominions which constitute its main pillars leaning further and further toward greater autonomy.

Economically, the mother country is on the brink of bankruptcy, with an indebtedness which, accumulating at the present rate, will, in the years to come, make England the greatest debtor nation of the world. Militarily, too, Britain has revealed herself to be an impotent force, unable to fight Germany alone and forced to rely on the assistance of the United States; and now enmeshed in the Second Front operations on the coast of Western Europe, Britain is draining her last energy and sacrificing her precious manpower and material resources. Not only that, but in the field of power politics also, Britain is faced with the possibility of being sandwiched between the two new Colossi of the world, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Moreover, even within the Union of South Africa, the social, economic, and political conditions are far from stable or ideal. Although Smuts blandly asserts that the foundation of the British Empire is based on the principle of the "right of each to live his life freely," the 8,100,000 colored peoples in the Union of South Africa are being ruthlessly subjected to all sorts of humiliation and discriminations by the ruling White population of 2,200,000. Racial discrimination is carried out aboard trains, streetcars, and at amusement houses. There is absolutely no right on the part of the colored population to lead a free life. They are also forbidden to own land. The specter of poverty and starvation is as real in the Union of South Africa as it is in India today.

Not only that, even the non-British Whites in the Union of South Africa as in the other British Dominions are subjected to callous and merciless treatment. They are exploited economically as well as socially, and seared by racial prejudice and religious persecution. The ceaseless conflict and smouldering hatred between the Boers and the British subjects are a vivid, damning testimony of the hypocrisy of the British attitude. "Tolerance and justice" are unknown in the Union of South Africa; "common decent human nature"—if this characteristic ever existed in the British make-up—has been snuffed out in the long years of British imperialistic exploitation; and "the right of each man to live his life freely" has been made hollow by the bigotry and the inofficiousness of the British. Yet Smuts has the impudence to declare in the same speech at Birmingham that "We found that the greatest diversity in geographical location and in economic development and circumstances could be reconciled in the same broad principles and objectives."

Historical Events Reviewed

How hypocritical and baseless is this claim by Smuts is revealed by historical events within the Union of South Africa. The territories which compose the present-day Union of South Africa became a possession of Holland in 1632, but imperialistic Britain immediately attacked this Dutch colony at the time of the American Revolution when Holland showed her sympathy toward the thirteen American Colonies. In the years following, this region became an important pawn in European power politics.

The Cape Colony was completely reduced by the British forces in 1795 when Holland allied herself with France in a war against Britain. In 1796, Britain also seized Ceylon, but as a result of the Treaty of Amiens in 1802, the Cape Colony was restored to Holland. In 1803, the Peace Treaty of Amiens was broken by the declaration of war between Britain and France. The crushing defeat the British fleet dealt France in the battle of Trafalgar permanently put an end to the question of the ownership of the Cape Colony. Britain which had now become mistress of the seas sent a fleet of 63 ships to the Cape Colony and in January, 1806, after a few days' fighting, succeeded in forcing the Dutch forces to surrender. Later, by virtue of the Paris Peace Treaty of May 30, 1814, the Cape Colony became a British possession.

Although the political control over the Cape Colony thus passed into the hands of the British, its inhabitants who were descendants of the former Dutch settlers maintained a rebellious attitude. To oppress them by numerical superiority, the British Government immediately encouraged the migration of British settlers to this region.

Naturally, as a result of this artificially stimulated immigration policy of the British, the Boers not only found difficulty in earning a living but were subjected to intolerable treatment. Many of them started a trek for new horizons; some of them crossed the Orange River and formed what was to become the Orange Free State. Still others crossed the Vaal River and established the nucleus of the Transvaal Republic while the remaining disgruntled Boers crossed the Drakensberg range to form the Natal State.

In 1848, rapacious Britain declared her sovereignty over the territory lying between the Orange River and the Vaal River or the present Orange Free State. The indignation of the Boers know no bounds. They immediately counter-attacked the British but, in the face of numerical superiority, were utterly defeated and forced to escape to the upper reaches of the Vaal River and into the Transvaal Republic which, in 1852, concluded an agreement with the British Governor of the Cape Colony for mutual security against invasion.

Then an incident occurred in England which resulted in the restoration to the Boers of the territory lying between the Orange and Vaal rivers. The "stay-at-homes" in England had gained the upper hand. Opinion was then strong in London for the abandonment of overseas colonies—a symptom of revulsion even among the British people over their own acts of cruelty and exploitation. As a result, the Boers established the Orange Free State on March 11, 1854.

(To Be Concluded)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Argentina's Dilemma

(From the Noon Extra)

The increasing delicacy of relations between Argentina and the United States, resulting from the latter's high-handed interference with Argentina's domestic and foreign policies, reveals the unmistakable dictatorial character of the Roosevelt Administration with the greatest clarity. Diplomatic ties between Argentina and the United States have virtually ceased to exist, and in all likelihood a formal rupture of relations may take place in the near future.

The Latin American republics which have so unwisely allied themselves with the United States would do well to reconsider the so-called good neighbor policy of the United States in the light of Argentina's current quarrel with the Colossus of the North. The sole reason for this quarrel is the Roosevelt Administration's firm determination to bring all of Central and South America completely under the control of the United States, and Argentina's refusal to accept the complete dictatorship of the White House has aroused Roosevelt almost to the point of declaring war.

What is the background of the dispute? Argentina had always maintained friendly and profitable relations with Germany and Japan prior to America's entry into the war. She had no quarrel with the Axis Powers, and she sought none. Yet because the United States was at war, Roosevelt sought to involve entire Western Hemisphere in a conflict which concerned only the United States. Power politics and bribes brought a few Latin American republics into the global struggle; others were content to sever diplomatic relations with Berlin and Tokyo. Argentina's refusal to follow suit immediately drew down on her the wrath of the Roosevelt government. In an attempt to placate the United States, Argentina finally broke off relations with Germany and Japan; but this seemed only to aggravate Roosevelt, for since then he has been attacking Argentina more fiercely, going so far as to demand changes in the Argentine Cabinet.

At his behest Britain withdrew her ambassador, while most of the Latin American States have been intimidated into withholding recognition of the Argentine Government.

This is a sample of the good-neighborliness of the United States. It is a warning to all the nations of Central and South America to beware of the boundless ambitions of the American President. Their role in Roosevelt's plans is only to serve the United States, to disregard their own national interests and to discard their own freedom of action. Argentina is the target of Roosevelt's abuse and the victim of his pressure for one reason only. She has not done enough for the United States. And all nations which refuse to give their all for America are regarded as enemies by Mr. Roosevelt.

Contrast in War Aims

(From The Hongkong News)

Apart from their military significance, the operations now being undertaken by the Imperial Japanese Forces and the Azad Hind Fauj to liberate India from the British yoke, are of great importance, politically, for they throw once again into vivid contrast the aims of Japan in fighting the war and those of the Anglo-Americans. As was pointed out at the very beginning of the conflict, and as has so often been reiterated, Japan's sacred mission is to liberate the oppressed peoples of Asia from foreign domination, and that this is no empty declaration has been amply proved by the series of events which have occurred since then such as the granting of independence to Burma and the Philippines, the retrocession of concessions and extraterritorial rights in China, and the extension of privileges to the people of the Southern Regions to participate in the administration, rights which were denied them before Japan took up the sword on their behalf. All these magnanimous acts of Japan, as is only to be expected, have won for her new friends and partners in the Common Prosperity Region which she is determined to establish, every one of them, convinced of the justice and righteousness of her cause, now wholeheartedly collaborating and standing united to withstand and crush the aggressive designs of their common enemies, Britain and the United States.

In contrast, the Anglo-Americans have sown hate and bitterness wherever they have set foot, as witnessed the conditions in Italy and North Africa, where they are now said to be reaping the harvest of their obnoxious and high-handed actions. This is not at all surprising when it is remembered that the aim of the Anglo-Americans in waging the present war, despite their oft-proclaimed principles of equality and justice such as those contained in the Atlantic Charter, is to endeavor to maintain their hegemony over the world, to restore their ill-gotten gains, to deny other peoples the right to live and govern themselves as they think fit, and to enrich themselves through the sufferings of others.

Deeds speak louder than words, and while the Anglo-Americans continue to make empty promises Japan is step by step fulfilling her mission.

De Gaulle Dilemma

(From the Shanghai Sunday Times)

General Charles de Gaulle, after faithfully running errands for Britain and the United States for about four years in the role of a would-be liberator of France, is a most unhappy man today, having found himself on a precarious seat in the Anglo-American merry-go-round. During all the time that he was cozily ensconced in the warm embrace of Churchill before the invasion of France, his stocks rose with the rising fever of invasion; the sugared promises of London and Washington to the effect that he would be installed as France's No. 1 hero inflated his ego and infused in him greater energy to do as he was told to do, work as he was told to work.

And the invasion came. General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the invasion forces on the same day, June 6, proclaimed that all occupied territory was brought under anti-Axis military control. Simultaneously, all that narrow stretch of coastal territory was flooded with new anti-Axis banknotes "printed by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington." And de Gaulle's stocks dropped. Overwhelmed with disappointment, he told the Independent French News Agency that there was no agreement between the newly established "Provisional Government of the French Republic" and the Anglo-American governments regarding the administration of occupied territory. What became of the administrative organs in the towns and villages and the courts of justice? Would General Eisenhower arrogate to himself all the powers that, by previous Anglo-American promises, were to be vested in the "Provisional Government of France?"

General de Gaulle also revealed, much to his chagrin, that the so-called French currency was uttered without any agreement and without any guarantee from duly constituted French authority. When confronted with this issue in a recent press conference, President Roosevelt was compelled to expose the whole secret: the new currency exists "by authority of the Anglo-American Army." "This situation," moaned the dissident French general, "is obviously not acceptable to us and could provoke in France itself incidents which must be avoided."

In the diffusing light of these two measures arbitrarily instituted by General Eisenhower, the nameless monstrosity that is the premeditated betrayal of General de Gaulle by Churchill and Roosevelt has taken definite shape. They have provided the logical answer to the seemingly vexatious question: why have Britain and the United States failed to recognize the "Provisional Government of the French Republic?" It must be pointed out at this juncture, that when the invasion started, the French National Committee of Liberation at Algiers was re-christened the "Provisional Government of the French Republic" by unanimous vote of the French Consultative Assembly. Inasmuch as the former body was recognized by both London and Washington, what new rational factors could have held Churchill and Roosevelt from recognizing the new body?

Here is another naked manifestation of Anglo-American duplicity with the French people as the victim and with an ambitious French man as the goat of it all. In pre-invasion days, while smooth Anglo-American diplomacy was patting the back of the renegade general with one hand, with the other it was writing down well-concocted plans to exterminate all liberty and autonomy in France. This type of double play had made a traitor of Badoglio and ruined a great nation. Did not London and Washington apply the same venerated trick to accomplish their imperialistic aims? Where is Badoglio now? And where will de Gaulle be? What will become of France if and when the Allied forces have occupied it?

So, today de Gaulle is caught between the sharp horns of a dilemma: in front of him is the peril that is General Eisenhower's military power and back of him is a yawning abyss into which all the traitors of the world have inevitably fallen. Just one false step, and General de Gaulle will go the same way Badoglio had taken—the straight road to eternal disgrace. One by one the pawns on the Anglo-American chessboard will thus be sacrificed at the altar of imperialism.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN ENEMY COUNTRIES

War Expenditures Cause Big Deficit in National Budget

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

According to Great Britain's budget estimate for the current year beginning April, the total national income is estimated to be £3,100,000,000 and the national expenditure £5,700,000,000, leaving a deficit balance of £2,800,000,000. When this is compared with last year's fiscal report there is an increase in income of £60,000,000 as well as £150,000,000 in expenditure. Thus it is clear that the mounting yearly war costs have reached its limit and must be considered a danger signal for Great Britain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anderson has stated that although taxes will not be increased national war bonds will be issued and the greater part will be long-term loans. The rapid increase in government securities is thus evident. Of this Great Britain also has a large issue left over from the last World War, and the new increase is certain to affect her financial recovery after the war.

It is believed in Great Britain that inflation can be prevented through the people's increased savings and war bonds.

Although the rates of the taxes are to be maintained, increase of revenues from taxes is budgeted for, in anticipation of the increase of the national income. The tax revenues are equal to 52 per cent of the national expenditure, a very high figure. England's dependence on overseas imports and services is so large that the soundness of her internal finances is not a guarantee of her ability to carry on this gigantic war.

The 1944-45 national revenues in the United States are estimated to be $40,700,000,000 and the expenditure $95,470,000,000, leaving a deficit balance of $54,700,000,000. When compared with last year's figures there is a decrease in revenue by $400,000,000 and $3,800,000,000 in national expenditure. The war costs which were rising sharply since the outbreak of the war is on a decline as shown in the following chart. It is mainly in the Army budget that the costs have been cut. The revised current Army budget is $49,200,000,000 a decrease of $9,800,000,000 from last year's budget of $59,000,000,000. The reason for this decrease is found in the fact that owing to changes of military operations certain munitions manufacture have been suspended or curtailed. But, still the national defense budget covers 90 per cent of the total expenditures. The deficit balance is to be met by an increase in taxes and government bond issues. When the tax increase proposal by the Administration was slashed by the Congress, President Roosevelt vetoed the bill, causing an open clash between the President and the Congress.

Great Britain's Revenue and Expenditure
(1 million pounds)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Balance (Deficit is shown by —)
1935-36	845	842	3
1936-37	897	902	—5
1937-38	948	920	28
1938-39	1006	1019	—13
1939-40	1132	1408	—276
1940-41	1495	3971	—2476
1941-42	2074	4776	—2702
1942-43	2620	5823	[illegible]
1943-44	3039	5788	[illegible]
1944-45*	3102	5937	[illegible]

Fiscal year begins on April 1, ending on March 31 of the following year.
* 1944-45 figures are budget estimates.

United States' National Revenue and Expenditure
(1 million dollars)

	Revenue	Expenditure: Defense costs	Expenditure: General	Total	Deficit
1935-36...	4116	912	7754	8666	4550
1936-37...	5029	935	7242	8177	3148
1937-38...	5855	1028	6215	7239	1384
1938-39...	5165	1163	7544	8707	3542
1939-40...	5387	1580	7418	8998	3611
1940-41...	7607	6255	6455	12710	5103
1941-42...	12799	26011	6481	32492	19693
1942-43...	22282	72109	6073	78182	55900
1943-44*..	41190	92000	7300	99300	58110
1944-45†..	40769	85700	9770	95470	54701

Fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends the following year on June 30. Up to 1942-43 actual accounts are given.
* 1943-44 represent revised budget.
† 1944-45 are the figures from the President's Budget Message.

Fruits of Wisdom

Temptations are a file which rub off much of the rust of our self-confidence.—Fenelon.

* * *

If thou desire to be wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.—Lavater.